Western Carolinian.

It is even wise to abstain from laws, which, however wise and good in themselves, have the semblance of inequality, which ndno response in the heart of the citizen, and which will be evaded with little remorse. The wisdom [illegible] is especially seen in grafting laws on conscience.

Dr. Channing.

Printed and published, once a week, by JONES & CRAIGE, Publishers of the Laws of Congress.] SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY, N. C.....MONDAY, MAY 30, 1831. [VOL. I....NO. 573.

TERMS.....The terms of the Western Carolina will be hereafter as follows:
Two dollars and a half per annum; or two dollars only, if paid in advance. No paper will be discontinued, except at the discretion of the Editors, until all dues are paid up. Advertisements will be inserted at 50 cents the square for the first week, and 25 cents each week they are continued thereafter. Postage must be paid on all letters addressed to the Editors, or they may not be attended to.

BIOGRAPHY.

Biographical Memoir of

JOHN CALDWELL CALHOUN.

[CONCLUDED.]

Many other important subjects came before Congress during this session, in which Mr. Calhoun took a prominent and leading part. The limits which we have prescribed to ourselves compel us to omit any remarks on them. We cannot refrain however, from adverting to one subject, which deeply agitated the country at that time. We allude to the famous compensation law, as Mr. Calhoun's course in relation to it strongly marks his character. The act excited almost universal disapprobation, and Mr. Calhoun heard for the first time the language of censure from his constituents. Some of his oldest and warmest friends were most active in their opposition to him; and the few who did not disapprove of his course dispaired of his re-election. Conscious of having acted from disinterested motives, and with a view to the public interest, he refused to retract or apologise, or to take any other step to insure his election than a public defence of the measure. He then represented the districts of Abbeville and Edgefield. By appointment he addressed his constituents at their respective court houses, where he vindicated the act in a manner so manly and effectual, by showing that it increased the power of the people, by rendering their representatives, the only officers of the Government whose direct appointment rested on them, more independent of executive patronage, that it turned the tide of public feeling almost as strongly in his favor as it before had been opposed to him. Though, on the passage of the bill, he had taken but little interest, yet, on the question of its repeal, he bore a conspicuous part and delivered an able speech, which abounded in deep constitutional views of the relation between the People and the Government, and between the House of Representatives and the Executive, and of which an estimate may be formed by the following extract from a speech, pronounced by one of his most talented political opponents. Mr. Grosvenor said, "He had heard with peculiar satisfaction the able, manly, and constitutional speech of the gentleman from So. Carolina." [Here Mr. Grosvernor, recurring, in his own mind, to a personal difference with Mr. Calhoun, which arose out of the warm party discussions during the war, paused for a moment, and then proceeded.] "Mr. Speaker, I will not be restrained. No barrier shall exist which I will not leap over, for the purpose of offering to that gentleman my thanks for the judicious, independent, and national course which he has pursued in this House for the last two years, and particularly upon the subject now before us. Let the honorable gentlemen continue with the same manly independence, aloof from party views and local prejudices, to pursue the great interests of his country, and fulfil the high destiny for which it was manifest he was born. The buzz of popular applause may not cheer him on the way, but he will inevitably arrive at a high and happy elevation in the view of his country and the world."

At this session, Mr. Calhoun introduced, and succeeded in carrying through, a bill to set aside the *bonus* paid by the United States' Bank for its charter, and the dividends upon the stock in that institution, belonging to the Government, as a fund for internal improvement. It was rejected by Mr. Madison on constitutional grounds. A fate so unusual, and the extraordinary misconception of the character of the bill, caused by the rejection, require, brief as we propose to make this sketch, that we should enter a little into detail respecting it. In reporting and advocating the bill, it is manifest from the debate that Mr. Calhoun did not suppose that it involved the constitutional question, or that he was acting in opposition to the views of the enlightened and upright officer then at the head of the Government; but that, on the contrary, it was his intention to act in strict conformity to the recommendation of the President, in his message at the opening of the session. Mr. Madison's language to Congress is as follows: "I particularly invite again their attention to the expediency of exercising their existing powers, and, where necessary, of resorting to the prescribed mode of enlarging them, in order to effectuate a comprehensive system of roads and canals, such as will have the effect of drawing more closely together every part of our country, by promoting intercourse and improvements, and by increasing the share of every part in the common stock of national prosperity."

Interpreting the message by what had been the practice of the Government, both under Mr. Madison and Mr. Jefferson, particularly in the construction of the Cumberland road, it was a natural conclusion, that a bill, which did not even propose to appropriate money to internal improvements, but simply to set apart a particular fund to abide the decision of the constitutional question thereafter to be made, was free from all objection of a constitutional character, and that it came clearly under the description of the means recommended in the message. Such, at least, was Mr. Calhoun's impression; and he accordingly avoided the constitutional question, as not involved in the discussion in the opening speech. Acting on this impression, the rejection of the bill, by the *veto* of the President, was wholly unexpected by Mr. Calhoun and the majority with whom he acted, and we cannot but think that it has proved unfortunate for the country. The bill carefully provided that the fund should be applied in the several States, *in the ratio of their representation*, respectively, in the most numerous branch of the national Legislature, in making such internal improvements in each State as *Congress, with the assent of the State*, should by law direct. The guards thus provided, by securing a just and equitable application of a fund drawn from a certain source of fixed amount among the States, *under the concurrent direction of Congress* and *the Legislature of the State interested*, would have prevented abuses as far as practicable, and particularly, that most dangerous of all abuses, the association of a question of policy with political movements for the advancement of local or personal interests. To such abuses Mr. Calhoun has always shown himself a resolute opponent, and on more than one occasion, at the great hazard of his popularity; while he has constantly, on all suitable occasions, proved by his acts that he believes that Congress has the right as well as the means of executing some of the powers expressly delegated to it, to make appropriations for internal improvements. Yet, because he has evinced a determination not to lend himself to the abuse of so delicate a power, an unjust attempt has been made to fix upon him a charge of inconsistency; a charge which, if his course be impartially examined, can only be sustained by confounding opposition to the abuse of a power with opposition to the power itself.

After noticing one more point, we will conclude our view of Mr. Calhoun's congressional career. No one has more uniformly supported the doctrine of specific appropriations, on a rigid adherence to which the control of Congress over the moneyed transactions of the Government must mainly depend. The dangerous power had been given to the President, of transferring appropriations at his discretion from one branch of service to another in the War and Navy Departments, thus virtually converting specific into general appropriations, and thereby subjecting the disbursement in a great measure to his control. Mr. Calhoun at this session moved a resolution directing the Committee of Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of repealing the act conferring so dangerous a power; and, notwithstanding the opposition of the committee, supported by the opinion of the then Secretary of the Treasury, he succeeded in greatly restricting the power of the President in making transfers, though he could not effect an entire repeal of the act. The opposition to the measure rested on the ground, that the power was indispensable, as it was impossible to make the estimates so accurately, but that the appropriations must often prove insufficient—an opinion, which Mr. Calhoun proved to be practically erroneous in his administration of the War Department, at the head of which he was shortly after placed by Mr. Monroe, in December, 1817.

After a most brilliant congressional career of six years, in which, in originating or supporting almost every important measure, which in a period of great difficulty became necessary for the welfare and honor of the country, he had displayed talents of the highest order, as a legislator and an orator, we now find Mr. Calhoun placed in a new theatre, in which his capacity for administration was to be proved. Such was the deranged state of the department, such the vast accumulation of its business, and so imperfect its organization, that many of his friends dissuaded him from occupying a post of so much labor and danger; but he found in their arguments motives for accepting instead of declining the appointment. It was his ambition to be useful to the country; and where so much remained undone, he believed, whatever might be the danger and fatigue, much good might be accomplished. To give even a brief sketch of the history of his administration of the War Department for more than seven years, would exceed the limits prescribed to this article. Without attempting, therefore, to recount the means by which he effected such important improvements, suffice it to say, that, when he came into the War Department, he found it, in all its branches, in a state of confusion, and left it in a state of complete organization and order. He found upwards of $40,000,000 of unsettled accounts, which he reduced to less than three, and completely prevented all further accumulation by the unexampled exactness of accountability which he introduced into every branch of the disbursements; and, in consequence of which, he was enabled to report to Congress in 1823, that, "of the entire amount of money drawn from the Treasury in 1822, for military service, including pensions, amounting to $4,571,961 94 cts. although it passed through the hands of two hundred and ninety-one disbursing agents, *there has not been a single defalcation, nor a loss of a cent to the Government.*" He found the army costing the country upwards $451 per man; he left the expense less than $287; or, to do more exact justice to his economy, he dimished such part of the cost per man, as was susceptible of reduction by administration, (pay, &c. was fixed by law,) from $229 to $150, notwithstanding his liberal allowances to the officers and men, and a deduction for fall of prices, and thereby saved to the country annually more than $1,300,000 in the expenditure of the army alone, without comprehending the other branches of the Ordnance, Engineer, and Indian Department, the saving in which amounted to several hundred thousand dollars per annum.

These improvements were effected under very adverse circumstances. Party excitement was high during the period, and Mr. Calhoun, from his position before the public, as a candidate for the Presidency, came in for his full share of opposition and misrepresentation, which were manifested by a powerful resistance to almost every measure which he recommended for the improvement of the Department: but now, when the excitement of the moment is passed, all are agreed in doing ample justice to the success and ability with which he organized and administered the department. Indeed, it is only by the perfect order and system introduced into it, that it is possible to explain how Mr. Calhoun found time for preparing his numerous reports, which are not surpassed in ability by our ablest public documents; particularly those upon our Indian affairs, internal improvement, and the reduction of the army; for the examination of the claims for revolutionary pensions; the thorough revivification of the Military Academy, the source of professional science, the establishment of a uniform and vigorous discipline throughout the army, supported by the most vigorous economy; a complete reorganization, which gave us, at the expense of a force of six thousand men, so officered as to be capable of a prompt enlargement, a peace establishment, having the military capacity and defensive power of thirty thousand; a survey of our maritime frontier by the most skilful engineers; the institution of a system of permanent fortifications, rendering our coasts invulnerable to an enemy; the establishment of a *cordon* of military posts, stretching from the upper lakes around our western frontier as physical and moral shackles upon Indian hostilities; and, finally, for his duties, as a leading and influential member of Mr. Monroe's able and enlightened cabinet.

During the second term of Mr. Monroe's Presidency, the country was deeply agitated with the question of the choice of his successor. The names of six distinguished individuals were offered to the public, among which was that of Mr. Calhoun. It is not surprising that, with so many candidates, the excitement should be great, and the personal antipathy caused by the clashing of opposite pretensions violent. Mr. Calhoun came in for a full share of detraction. Events turned the controversy, so far as he was concerned, more particularly between his friends and those of Mr. Crawford. A difference of opinion on the subject of a congressional *caucus*, as the means of designating the candidate, contributed mainly to give it that direction. Whatever might have been the propriety of members of Congress nominating a candidate for the Presidency, when the practice was first introduced, experience had induced Mr. Calhoun to believe that its long duration without interruption, combined with the great increase of the patronage of the Government, had rendered its continuance dangerous to the liberty of the country, by placing in the power of the President the choice of his successor through his influence over the members of Congress. Under this impression, his friends took an active and decided stand against a nomination by a congressional *caucus*. The friends of Mr. Crawford, on the contrary, taking an opposite view of the subject, necessarily came into conflict with those of Mr. Calhoun. Subsequent events have amply justified the course pursued by the latter. On the failure of the people to make choice of a President, the election devolved on the House of Representatives, and the result has probably satified all that Congress is not the proper depository of such a power, and that it can be lodged with safety only with the people. And it would be difficult to assign a reason against the final choice being brought into the House of Representative, which would not strongly apply to a previous nomination by the members of Congress.

During the canvass, the friends of Mr. Calhoun had rested their hopes of success, in no small degree, on the support of Pennsylvania; but when that great State indicated a preference for the present distinguished and patriotic Chief Magistrate, he did not hesitate to advise his friends to diminish the number of candidates, by withdrawing his name, so as to strengthen the probability of a choice by the people, and, consequently, to lessen the hazard of the election being devolved upon the House of Representatives. That course was accordingly adopted.

This memorable contest terminated in returning Gen. Jackson, Mr. Adams, and Mr. Crawford, as the three highest candidates to the House, and the election of Mr. Calhoun, by the people, as Vice President, by a large majority.

During the whole canvass Mr. Calhoun bore very kind personal and political relations with both of the leading candidates; but, acting on the principle which had governed him throughout, and which, in fact, had placed him in opposition to a congressional *caucus*, he did not hesitate to avow his opinion that the members of the House, in discharging the high duties which devolved on them, ought to act *in reference and subordination to the will of the people*. He believed that, in choosing a Chief Magistrate, the Constitution reposed its confidence really on the people, and not on the House of Representatives; that, when the power devolved upon the latter, it was the result of chance; and that the members, thus accidentally obtaining the power of selecting from the three highest candidates, were absolved from the obligation of regarding, as far as it could be ascertained, the will of their constituents, on whose discretion, in the choice of a President, a higher confidence had been originally reposed by the Constitution. The opposite rule, whilst it could leave the designing free to pursue their selfish ends, could not fail to distract and agitate the country, to embarrass the operations of an administration brought in against the will of the majority, and to end at the next election in a violent conflict of parties, as has now be apparent to all. Such at least were Mr. Calhoun's conceptions of acting upon them, he found himself placed in opposition to the late administration at the commencement of its career. It is not in his nature to shrink from difficulties, however great. Without waiting to ascertain how far he would be sustained by the co-operation of others, he maintained his position resolutely and openly, at the hazard of drawing down on himself the whole weight of the administration. The events which followed, and which terminated in the overthrow of that administration and the election of Gen. Jackson to the Presidency, and the re-election of Mr. Calhoun to the Vice Presidency, are too recent to require particular notice.

The office of Vice President, from the neglect of the immediate predecessors of Mr. Calhoun to execute the duties assigned to it by the Constitution, had, in the estimation of the people, lost much of its importance. Mr. Calhoun has sedulously devoted himself to the high trust committed to his charge; and by the promptness and ability with which he has executed his duties, he has restored to the office a dignity and character which it had not possessed since the Vice Presidency of Mr. Jefferson. His decisions have given universal satisfaction to opponents as well as friends, with a single exception, which from its peculiar character, and the circumstances which attended it, cannot be entirely passed over in a narrative of his public acts. We alluded to his decision respecting the power of Vice President, as presiding officer of the Senate, to call a Senator to order *for words spoken in debate*. That Mr. Calhoun, under a reckless and malignant activity of misrepresentation, never before surpassed, suffered greatly in the estimation of his fellow-citizens for a time, cannot be doubted; but that they resulted from the *circumstances* under which the decision was made, and not *from the want of correctness* in the decision itself, can be as little doubted by any one, now that the excitement has subsided, who will take the trouble to examine the grounds upon which it rests. Never was there a period known, when there was so much excitement in the Senate, as the one when the decision was made. It was during the first open contest between the administration and the formidable opposition, by which it was finally driven from power; and when an orator, distinguished for the sarcastic and erratic traits of his eloquence had produced the highest agitation. Mr. Calhoun was known to be opposed to the administration. A case of the kind had never before occurred in the Senate, and the principle on which the decision rested was novel. Under such circumstances it was not extraordinary that, before there was time to examine its correctness, unworthy motives, which he is incapable of feeling in the discharge of his high duties, should, in the excitement of the mo-

ment, be attributed to him. Without looking back to the circumstances, and regarding the question on its merits only, it would seem surprising that a decision, rested on the most solid principle, and which had for its object the protection of the constitutional power of the body over which he presided, and the restriction of his [illegible] to its proper sphere, [illegible] any other feelings than those of approbation. The Constitution gives to the House the power of establishing the rules of its proceedings. It is conceded on all hands, and the almost unanimous vote of the Senate at a subsequent [illegible] decided, that no rule had, under the provision of the Constitution, been applied by the Senate, which gave to the President the power to call a Senator to order *for words spoken in debate*, which prescribed what description of words should be considered disorderly. On the contrary, that high and extraordinary power over the freedom of debate was confirmed, by a strong implication to be [illegible] held. Mr. Calhoun decided that, as the rules *did not confer the power in question, either expressly or by implication, he did not possess it; while those who took the opposite view, contended that he possessed the power inherently under the Constitution, as the presiding officer of the body.*

It must be manifest, on slight reflection that the decision of this point rested with the whole body of debate in the Senate. If the Vice President, in virtue of his power as presiding officer, has the right to determine what words are disorderly, and what not, the right not being derived from the rules, but the Constitution itself, he must, in his exercise of it, be under no control *but his own discretion*; and the necessary consequence would be to give him a power over discussion, which that body could *neither limit nor control*, and which would be utterly incompatible with the right expressly given to the Senate by the Constitution, of establishing the rules of its proceedings. The Vice President holds his seat independent of the Senate, and will generally be elected by the same party and possess the same political feelings with the President. Mr. Calhoun could not bring his mind to adopt a conclusion, respecting the rights of the presiding officer of the Senate, so repugnant to the freedom of debate, without which the legislature must become the subservient instrument of the Executive branch of the Government.

Satisfied with the correctness of his decision, Mr. Calhoun evinced not the slightest impatience at the clamor which followed. He calmly and confidently left his conduct to abide the result of cooler and more mature investigation. That result has proved that a good cause may be left to the quiet operation of time. After the lapse of two years, the Senate, without any movement of his friends, took up the subject, and *after a full examination and discussion Mr. Calhoun's decision received the deliberate sanction of that body.* His friends may look back to his conduct during this trying season with a just pride, as affording a strong proof of his sagacity, his firmness, and devoted attachment to principle; his sagacity, in perceiving the truth in so novel and complex a case, involving the relation which the Constitution has established between his power and those of the body over which he presides; his firmness, in maintaining what he believed to be a sound doctrine, when it exposed him to so much censure; and his devotion to principle, in sustaining the powers of the Senate at the hazard of his popularity, when, from the circumstances of the case, he might have quietly increased it, by encroaching on, instead of defending, the constitutional powers of that body.

On a review of this hasty and imperfect sketch of Mr. Calhoun's public life, in which many important incidents are entirely passed over, it will be seen to be distinguished for the leading part which he acted from the very commencement of his political career. No man in any country, in the same space of time, has rendered more signal services and acquired a more solid and durable fame. It may be safely affirmed, that since he entered the national councils, his name has been identified with almost every valuable measure adopted by the Government, and that there has not been an important event in the political history of our country, in which he has not borne a prominent part. A course so marked as his could not fail to raise up many opponents, but we think there will be but few, even of those, who will not agree, after an impartial examination of his conduct that he has been actuated by no selfish motives or personal rivalry, but that, regardless of consequences he has fearlessly pursued the course which he conceived his public duties required. That his course has been entirely free from error, those who best know the imperfection of the human intellect will not expect. He has been charged in one or two instances by his opponents with inconsistency; but we feel confident, that few public men have, in a career so long and active, been more uniform in their conduct. To affirm that his conceptions and principles have undergone no modification from the time he entered on public life to the present, would be to assert that he has not profited by observation and experience; but it is a high proof of Mr. Calhoun's principles and patriotism, that whatever modification his opinions have undergone, that modification has been *in favour of liberty and not of power*, as it is but too common with public men as they advance in life.

It has been a fundamental principle with Mr. Calhoun from the first, that the great difficulty in government is to *reconcile power with liberty*; that if the former be so diminished as to be inadequate to preserve tranquility within or to defend the country against external danger the ends of Government would fail and a revolution would necessarily follow; but on the contrary, in giving power to the Government, if adequate guards be not established in the Constitution to restrain its pernicious tendency, particularly in the exercise of patronage, it will ultimately contaminate the whole body politic. Such has been the maxim which has guided Mr Calhoun through his public life, and it explains the whole of his political course, and, acting upon it, it is not surprising that he should be found at one time in favor of conferring power on the Government, and at another resisting its abuse. The Government at no period from its commencement required strengthening so much as at the times when he became a member of Congress. The Government being pressed on all sides—without by aggression from proud and powerful belligerents, and within by violent party animosities—many of our ablest and most experienced statesmen feared that it would not have strength to overcome its difficulties. True to his principles, we find Mr. Calhoun, in this great crisis, placing himself on the side of Government, and exerting every faculty with the utmost zeal to strengthen and sustain it. Nor is it surprising, that after the determination of the war, when the danger and difficulties through which the country had passed were fresh in the memory, to find him giving a decided support to respectable and well-organised military and naval establishments—an extended system of fortifications—suitable encouragement to manufactures, so far as it could be effected through a revenue system—the means of facilitating intercourse through our widely extended country, and the re-establishment of a sound and uniform currency. But those who know Mr. Calhoun best would expect him to evince the same determined spirit in resisting the inroads of power and corruption as he displayed in sustaining the Government in the hour of weakness. While he would maintain in the General Government the powers *delegated* to it unimpaired, no one would more resolutely repel any encroachments on those reserved to the States, on the full exercise of which by the States, he sincerely believes, our liberty and happiness depends.

Mr. Calhoun was married on the 8th January, 1811, to Miss *Floride Calhoun*, the daughter of John Ewing Calhoun; formerly a Senator in Congress of great respectability from South Carolina. They have seven children—five of them sons, and two daughters.

In the foregoing sketch of Mr. Calhoun's career, we have been able to give the outlines only of his political life and conduct. The period at which he was so actively engaged in public affairs was one of interest, and remarkable for the variety of its incidents. He was so intimately connected with and had so much influence over the current of events, that we have been obliged to omit entirely many important particulars, and have space left only to add a short notice of his person and private character, and to make a few concluding remarks on the various qualities displayed by him in the several capacities of orator and legislator; of an executive officer, and of a statesman.

In his person Mr. Calhoun is slender and tall. His countenance, at rest, is strikingly marked with decision and firmness. In conversation it is highly animated, expressive, and indicative of genius. His eyes are large, dark, brilliant, and penetrative, and leave no doubt at first view of a high order of intellect. His manners are easy, natural, and unassuming, and as frank as they are cordial and kind. In all his domestic relations, his life is without a blemish. He has none of the cautious reserve and mystery of common politicians, for he has nothing to conceal or disguise. He is accessible to all, agreeable, animated, instructive, and eloquent in conversation, and communicates his opinions with the utmost freedom. Some politicians seek popularity by carefully avoiding responsibility. Whatever popularity Mr. Calhoun possesses has, on the contrary, been acquired by bold and fearless assumption of responsibility on all critical and trying occasions. His judgment is so clear and discriminating, that he seems to possess a sort of prophetic vision of future events and on occasions when most men doubt and hesitate, he decides with confidence follows up his decision with undoubting firmness, and has never failed in the end to be justified by time, the arbiter of all things.

Few men have been called upon to pass through scenes of higher political excitement, and to encounter more vigorous and unrelenting opposition than Mr. Calhoun; yet, amidst all the prejudices which party feeling engenders, and all the jealousy of political rivals, and all the animosity of political opponents, no one has yet ventured to hazard his own reputation for judgment or sincerity so far as to doubt for one moment his great and commanding talents.

As an orator, Mr. Calhoun stands in the foremost rank of parliamentary speakers. On first rising in debate, he felt, to the last day of his congressional career, the anxiety of diffidence, arising from a sensibility which is almost always the companion of true genius. His manner of speaking is energetic, ardent, rapid, and marked by a solemn earnestness, which leaves no doubt of his sincerity and conviction. His style is pure, forcible, logical, and condensed, often figurative for illustration—never for ornament. His mind is well stored with the fruits of learning, but still better with those of observation and reflection. Hence depth, originality, and force, characterise all his speeches. He lays his premises on a foundation too broad, solid, and deep to be shaken; his deductions are clear and irresistible; "the strong power of genius," to adopt the language of the eloquent Pinckney, in refering to Mr. Calhoun's splendid speech on the treaty-making power, "from a higher region than that of argument, throws on his subjects all the light with which it is the prerogative of genius to invest or illustrate every thing:" and his speeches, full of the most elevated and patriotic sentiments, after conquering the understanding, take the heart entirely captive, and carry along his hearers, often unconsciously, and sometimes against their will, to the point he desires.

Mr. Calhoun had attained so high a reputation as a member of Congress, that it was thought by many that he was leaving his appropriate field, when he accepted the appointment of Secretary of War. On the contrary, his new situation only presented another theatre for the exercise of his great and diversified talents. The distinguishing feature of his mind, the power of analysis, was now to be exercised in the practical business of Government, and at once, as by enchantment, order, efficiency, and perfect accountability sprang from the chaos in which he found the Department, demonstrated that his energy in execution was equal to his wisdom in organizing, and left it doubtful whether his legislative talents were not surpassed by his practical ability in administration.

As a statesman, in the most enlarged and elevated sense of the term, Mr. Calhoun has no superior. A philosophical observer of men and of their affairs, he analyzes and reduces all things to their original elements, and draws thence those general principles, which, with inconceivable rapidity and unerring certainty, he applies on all occasions, and banishes the perplexity and doubt by which ordinary minds are overwhelmed and confounded. By this wonderful faculty, he is enabled to decide at once, not only what measures are at present necessary for a government novel, in its principles, and placed in circumstances of which there is no precedent in the history of mankind, but, by discerning results through their causes, to look into futurity, and to devise means for carrying on our beloved country in a direct path to the high and glorious destiny which, under the guidance of wisdom and virtue, awaits her.

To the highest powers of mind, Mr. Calhoun unites those elevated moral qualities, which are equally essential with ability, to complete the character of a perfect statesman—inflexible integrity, honor without a stain, disinterestedness, temperence, and industry, a firmness of purpose which disdained to calculate the consequences of his duty, prudence and energy in action, devotion to his country, and inexaustible love of liberty and justice. To these great qualities, perhaps, we ought to add a lofty ambition; but it is an ambition which prefers glory to office and power, which looks upon the latter only as means for acquiring the former, and which, by the performance of great and virtuous actions for the accomplishment of noble ends, aims at the establishment of a widely extended and ever during fame.—This ingredient, which enters into the composition of all great and powerful minds, seems intended by Providence to stimulate them to the highest pitch of exertion in the service of mankind; and if it be a defect it is one which Mr. Calhoun shares, as well as all their high qualities, with the most perfect models of Greek and Roman excellence.

To those who have not been attentive observers of the life, character, and conduct of Mr. Calhoun, or who may have been alienated by political conflicts, the above portraiture may seem to derive some of its coloring from the partial pencil of friendship. If an intimate connexion of that kind, for nearly a quarter of a century, may be supposed to tincture the writer's mind with partiality, it will be allowed, at the same time, that it affords the best possible opportunity of forming an accurate estimate of the moral and social character of the subject of this memoir. His *statements of fact and opinions he knows to be entirely authentic*; and after a deliberate review of every sentence and word he has written, he finds nothing which a reverence for justice and truth will allow him to alter.

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

Messrs. Editors:

There are certain subjects which many readers pass over without even a hasty perusal, because they feel no interest in them, or suppose, that under existing circumstances, they are wholly impracticable, or believe they already understand them sufficiently well. I have some apprehensions, that the subject of the following Communication is one of this character. Its originality, in connexion with its great and acknowledged importance, will, I hope, attract the attention of intelligent and reflecting men, and secure for it a careful examination. My object is the establishment of Schools throughout North-Carolina. Several of our late Governors have in their annual Messages to our Legislature, expatiated at considerable length, on this fruitful and popular topic. Nor has it escaped the vigilance of several of our eminent private citizens. But so far as I now recollect, all the Communications which I have seen in our papers on the subject, though the productions of enlightened and zealous friends, have been deficient in one important particular—they have not been fully adapted to the peculiarity of our circumstances.

The system of Education, which has been *for some time* in so successful operation in New-York, Massachusetts and some other States, is not, I apprehend, suited to North-Carolina. It is, therefore, the part of sound wisdom, and of enlightened policy, not to follow in the steps of our neighbors, however we may admire their example; but make for ourselves *a new road*, in other words, *originate a plan of Education adapted to our peculiar circumstances*. And, if our system should not be as imposing and as splendid as that of our neighbors, but should in the end lead to the same desirable result, the general diffusion of learning among the people, we ought to possess sufficient independence and magnaninity to carry our own views into full effect. In the sincerity of my heart, I believe the time is far distant, when good schools *on the common plan and in sufficient numbers* will be supported throughout our whole State, either by the public revenues or by private patronage, or by both these united. Still I do not consider our case as hopeless. Very far from it. I regard the present time as decidedly more propitious to a general and successful movement in favor of education, than any which has occurred since the adoption of our present Constitution, if not since the earliest settlement of this State. I may be singular in my opinion, but permit me to offer some reasons for it.

In the first place, a great variety of causes which I need not specify have for a long time, been operating to make a deep impression on reflecting men, who cherish a warm attachment to their native State, and who feel much solicitude for its prosperity and future welfare; that there is urgent necessity for the adoption of some general and efficient system of Education. A great many persons of this description, in different sections of our State, are ready to co-operate cordially in the general establishment of schools on a plan, *practicable, thorough*, and attended with moderate expense.—Show them a plan, which unites all these desirable qualities: and you will secure at once their cheerful and liberal assistance.

In the second place, the uneducated and poorer class of our people, have recently had their attention, incidentally indeed yet impressively and powerfully, directed to the subject of education. An impression very general if not co-extensive with our boundaries, has been made on a large proportion of our community, in favor of the subject under consideration. To "the Bible effort" which has been in progress nearly two years, we are indebted for this propitious circumstance. The distribution of thirty or forty thousand copies of the Holy Scriptures among our destitute families, and often where not even a Spelling book, or an Almanac was ever seen, has, I believe, under these disadvantages, excited, in a great many instances, an earnest desire to become acquainted with their contents. And this desire will cause many of them to hail with lively joy the establishment of Schools for their children, that their offspring may obtain ready access to that volume, which though it contains intelligence more valuable than a globe of gold, is nevertheless at present to them "*A sealed Book.*" I readily admit, that this is not the great object for which the friends of the Bible have been putting forth their vigorous and persevering exertions; but it has, I believe, been the necessary consequence of their successful efforts to spread the word of life over our land in all its length and breadth, and while every benevolent mind and every friend of learning and of Christianity must be much gratified with this happy result, it is highly important that we should avail ourselves of our present advantages to urge forward with increasing confidence and zeal, the cause of moral and intellectual improvement.

I now proceed to state, in a few words the outlines of a plan, which appears to be better adapted to our circumstances than any which has come to my knowledge. Its peculiarity is the division of a Teacher's labors among two or more Schools, according to the ability of his employers. I would engage none but well qualified Teachers, of good character and of experience, and provide a satisfactory remuneration for their services. Then if one neighborhood could sustain such a Teacher, let him take charge of only one School. If it would require two neighborhoods to support him, let him have the care of two Schools, and devote three days in a week to each of them. If it would require three neighborhoods to support him, let him have the charge of three Schools, and spend two days in a week in each of them, and if in some thinly settled and mountainous sections of the State, a still greater number of Schools would be necessary to sustain a good Teacher, let him have the charge of five or six Schools, and devote only one day in a week, to each of them.

I infer with certainty, that all the children in North-Carolina, could in this way obtain a knowledge of the fundamental branches of Education; for in Sabbath Schools, a great number of children, and youth, and adults, have been educated, who never enjoyed any other literary advantages. This fact is itself a practical demonstration, that the plan which I have proposed, if generally adopted would be of incalculable advantage, to the interests of learning in our State. This plan would be economical. In the schools, taught only one day in a week, the price of instruction would probably not exceed 50 cents per scholar per quarter, and in the other Schools, in the same proportion; it would moreover, be very convenient for those parents, who often, and especially during the busy seasons of the year, need the services of their children. Besides, Parents, it is believed, would make greater exertions to send their children the distance of two or three miles to school, *a part* of the time, than they would to send them *daily*.

In conclusion, I inquire, is not my theory apparently so well adapted to our peculiar circumstances, and of so much promise, as to be worthy of being fairly tested? This could easily be done, if some person of public spirit, of influence and wealth, would embark in this enterprize, and establish a few schools in his neighborhood. In this case he should spare no pains to procure *competent* teachers, to prepare convenient School-houses, to provide all necessary books, and make a thorough experiment. The result might justly enrol his name among the most distinguished benefactors of his country.

THE PEOPLE'S FRIEND.

P. S. Since the above article was written, I have been informed that a respectable Teacher, in an adjacent county, has commenced the instruction of two schools. He spends three days in a week, in each school.

Anecdote of John Randolph.—When Henry Clay was speaker of the House of Representatives, and J. Randolph a member of that body, the latter indulged himself in drawing a fancy portrait, in something like the following words:—*We will suppose* Mr. Speaker, a young man born in Virginia, destitute of principle, who had spent his patrimony in dissipation

and gambling, removed to Kentucky, and by some lucky chance is elected to the state legislature; we will go further, sir, and suppose him elected a member of this House, and still further sir, and suppose him raised to the elevated station of the presiding officer of this very house, and suppose that he now sits in the chair---pointing his long sarcastic finger at Mr. Clay, who immediately called Mr. Randolph to order. Mr. R. appealed to the house, which supported the call to order by the Speaker. Mr. Randolph then rose, and in a manner peculiar to himself, observed, "I drew a picture from imagination---you applied it to yourself---and the House have *confirmed* its application.

Conn. Advocate.

FIAT JUSTITIA RUAT CŒLUM.

Salisbury:

MAY 30, 1831.

It would appear from the constitution, if our opinion be not erroneous, that the general government has not the power and authority to protect domestic manufactures or to promote the local interests of any one state or community of States at the expense of others. But in withholding this dangerous power from the government of the United States does it follow that it may no where exist? Does it always lie dormant? Does not the *authority* to protect domestic manufactures abide somewhere? Let us examine this question. Let us see if it was not left *with the consent of Congress* to the discretion of the rightful depositary? The power originally belonged to the STATES and they surrendered it conditionally under the Federal constitution. If Congress cannot protect domestic manufactures, it follows that the exercise of that power by the Congress of the United States is an unwarrantable assumption of authority not delegated, and of consequence a palpable violation of the Federal compact. Let us quote that clause of the constitution upon which we rely to prove that the States *may, with the consent of Congress*, protect their domestic manufactures: "No State shall, *without the consent of Congress*, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws; and the nett produce of all duties and imposts laid by any State, on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the Treasury of the United States, and *all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the Congress.*" It was thought wise and salutary to withhold the power from the States to protect domestic manufactures, unless in the opinion of Congress it was necessary and proper to entrust the authority with a State or States. But there is still another check put upon this power to prevent its abuse, and that is that all laws of the kind passed *with the consent of Congress* should be subject to the revision and control of Congress. Is it not a fair and legitimate inference from this very clause, *prohibiting* the States from laying duties on imports or exports except *with the consent of Congress*, that Congress has not the power to protect domestic manufactures? Had the power been confided to that body would any provision have been made in the constitution for its conditional transfer to the States? What was the object of the clause which we have quoted from the constitution? It was to commit to the guardian care of Congress this right of the States which they mutually agreed they would not exercise *without the consent of Congress*, and farther, when exercised that the laws passed under its authority should be subject to the revision and control of Congress. Suppose Congress had been entrusted with this power? What would the consequence be, or in truth what has the consequence been? Does not every body know that a law of Congress must operate upon every State in the Union? Is it fair and equitable that because Massachusetts wishes her domestic manufactures protected that North Carolina and the rest of the States should bear the burthen of the additional taxation for *protection*? Was not the clause of the constitution just quoted designed to obviate this manifest injustice? If Massachusetts wishes her domestic manufactures protected she can do it *with the consent of Congress*. How far would the operation of a law of Massachusetts extend? Only over *her own* citizens. Who then would bear the burthen of the additional taxation, only of course to be laid upon *her own* imports or exports? Surely *her own* citizens alone. Is this not as it should be He who receives the profits should bear the losses. This is a rule of equity practised upon throughout the world by Courts of Justice. Can that be the case where Congress undertakes to protect domestic manufactures? Did we not just remark that the laws of Congress must be uniform in their operation? The Southern States, their interests being entirely agricultural, must bear *three fourths* of the burthen and receive *none* of the profits. This evil will be avoided if the Constitution is adhered to. We are clearly of opinion that the constitution nowhere authorizes Congress to protect domestic manufactures that for wise purposes the power was reserved by the States, to be exercised *with the consent of Congress*, and for the very reason of which we complain of its exercise by Congress.

The Globe continues to assail the characters of some of the most venerable and distinguished men who have adorned the page of American history. It has become of late the trumpeter of all the slanders and calumnies which are hatched and fledged in Washington City, and then let loose upon the United States. It is in truth nothing but a sluice to take off the filth from the Capitol of the U. States government. Even the hoary hairs and long services of the virtuous and patriotic Monroe do not deter the Editor of the Globe from an assault upon his character. Mr. Monroe is gravely charged by that paper with having "*amalgamated*" with Mr. Adams, which charge is immediately succeeded by a repetition of the old story of a "*coalition*" between Adams and Clay. Can there be any doubt as to the inuendo of the Globe? True it is that the meaning of the word "*amalgamate*" does not immediately attach to it precisely the same idea that a "*coalition*" does, because we all have learned that in a "*coalition*" like that between Adams and Clay there was something wicked and revolting—something like a traffick for the highest and most honorable office in the gift of the people. But the Editor of the Globe knew that "*amalgamate*" and "*coalition*" mean precisely the same thing, and he intended them as convertible terms. What ground has the Globe for charging Mr. Monroe with having "*amalgamated*" with Mr. Adams? It is the first time we have ever heard the charge made against Mr. Monroe, and we believe it to be utterly unfounded. But the Editor of the Globe is so conversant with "coalitions" that nothing else seems to occupy his mind. He was one of the instruments of Mr. Clay, in the negociation of his "coalition" with Mr. Adams. What has Mr. Monroe to do with his Van Buren "coalition" which he is now maturing that the Editor of the Globe should thus wickedly assail the reputation of this venerable patriot who has achieved more service for his country in a single lustrum than Mr. Van Buren has accomplished in the whole course of his career?

We heartily respond to the sentiment of our brother of the Camden Journal that conductors of public journals should not indulge in personalities towards each other. We have been very unwillingly driven to cut the acquaintance of some half a dozen public prints who have bespattered us with their low, abusive billingsgate. We trust we shall not again be called upon to carry into practice our determination to hold no communion with the Editors of abusive papers. If they cannot meet us in the fair open field of discussion we shall not turn at their invitation into the filthy alleys of vituperation. What possible credit can such men expect to do themselves or the cause they advocate when, instead of discussing their differences in a friendly manner, they descend to personal abuse of the most scurrilous character? We hope for the credit of the country—for the sake of decency and the regard which is due to civilized society that we shall hear and see less of this degrading mode of warfare in future. We trust that our brother of the Camden Journal will adhere strictly to the rule which he has adopted for the guide of his Editorial career, and whether friend or foe violates it that he will at once spurn him from his notice and hold him up as an object of scorn and ridicule to the country. We are as sensible as other persons of the frailties of human nature and we know that we may be provoked into an occasional intemperate expression, more especially when we are the objects of vengeance, persecution, misrepresentation and calumny. Into these errors the wisest and best men have been betrayed. But we can distinguish between a case of the former and one of the latter character, and we are always ready to cover such an error with the mantle of charity. That great and eminent statesman and philosopher, Lord Chatham, was often betrayed into the expression of the rudest terms towards his adversary in debate. But much is to be said in extenuation of his offences against the rules of propriety and decency. He was a conspicuous object of scandal and detraction, at one time in the British Parliament, and as his enemies "cried aloud and spared not," so he determined to meet them with their own offensive weapons. This is the greatest stain upon the escutcheon of this distinguished statesman. But what excuse is there for such as pounce upon you without provocation and pelt you in the most rude and graceless manner with the filthiest weapons they can lay their hands upon at the moment? We know of none and shall admit none.

We consider ourselves as having squared off with all that portion of our brethren Editorial and pugnacious with whom we have had an account current. We know of none of them that we are not fairly quits with, except two or three that we never think of, except when they snarl, and only think of them, *then*, long enough to consider how desperately silly it would be to make other folks exercise a passing thought upon matters too trivial for human cogitation. All our antagonists *worth the ammunition* being settled with, we propose now to "wipe off the chalks and begin anew." In other words—If the Editors of Newspapers opposed to us in politics, feel disposed to observe the courtesy which ought to regulate the management of the press, and which many of them always have observed, they shall never fail to find a correspondent disposition in this paper. It is a disposition always cherished by its Editor, and we defy any man to detect a departure from it. We have commenced a controversy with no man—but *nemo impune lacessit* is the motto under which we conduct a newspaper. No man worthy of notice *shall* assail us and go off with whole bones—even though his own superiority enables him to break every bone in our anatomy. We make no boast—we are quite as sensible as any man need be, of the advantages which some of our adversaries suppose they have over us, and it is quite possible that they may bring guns enough to bear upon us to make a marvellous smoke—they may chuckle for aught we know or for aught we care in some future battle; but this we know; they will never go out of the action without *damages*. No man shall maim us and go off himself uncrippled. We repeat the invitation again. Let those who think us wrong in our politics, combat us in a spirit of fair warfare, and the readers of this paper shall never see its columns darkened into personalities, or its Editor using any other weapons than those of cool reasoning and calm argumentation. We desire peace with all men if we know ourselves; and we fear not but that those who know us in private life, will sustain us in the assertion. Let our political foes, then, take hereafter, the choice of their own course towards us. We prefer courtesy and kind feeling—if *they* prefer a different mode of opperation—Here we are. *Camden Journal.*

FOREIGN.

By the arrival of the Charlemagne, Capt. Robinson, from Liverpool on the 9th of April, we have London dates to the 8th and Liverpool to the 9th inclusive. We are indebted to Messrs. BURNHAM and GILL, of the Evening Post, for the papers from which we published an EXTRA yesterday at ½ past 6 o'clock, the contents of which will be found below.

The news of most importance by this arrival, is the rising of Volhynia and Lithuania; and the formation of a provisional Government in Volhynia, with Genl. WEITENHORF at its head. In addition to this movement, so decidedly favourable to the success of the Poles, it is rumoured that Persia and Turkey are about to proceed against Russia. Whether this be true or not, there can be but little doubt, that these powers will avail themselves of the success of the Poles, to retrieve from Russia, their losses in the late wars with that power.

The Ministry of France appear to be little inclined to war, while the events of the day, the spirit of the times, and feelings of the people, all tend to an immediate rupture with Austria. In our opinion, war is inevitable; and if Louis Philippe procrastinates it much longer, his reign will be at an end.

The papers contain an account of the dreadful state to which the Russian army had been reduced by the overflowing of the Vistula. It has driven them back to a considerable distance. General Deibitsch had moved his head quarters to Maciejouisee, and it was thought that a victory had been obtained by the Poles near Ostrolenka.

All is quiet in England. The people are satisfied with the feeling evinced in Parliament, in favor of Reform and when that body again assembled on the 12th of April, the probability is, that they proceeded to cary into effect, that great measure—if not, then will the question be submitted to a new Parliament.

There is a deficiency in the English Revenue for the last year, ending April 1830, of 1,134, 947 pounds sterling. This has been caused by the reduction of the taxes. *Courier & Enq.*

(From Galiguani's Messenger of Tuesday.)

Orders are said to have been transmitted to Toulon for fitting out divers gun-boats and brigs stationed in that port. These vessels to the number of eight to ten, are to sail as soon as possible, and cruise off the coasts of Italy and Spain, in order to observe the movements which are taking place in those countries.

From the Morning Herald of April 7.

We have just received the Paris papers of Tuesday and Wednesday. Their tone is still pacific. No answer had yet been received to the note addressed to Austria, and the very interesting discussion in the Chamber of Deputies on Monday, tends to confirm the opinion that Ministers feel themselves fortified in maintaining peace. It is said that the note which France addressed to Austria was concerted with the English Minister, and that our government fully coincided with that of France, to the full extent, upon that question. It was expected that the Ministers would themselves propose to the Chamber of Deputies a rejection of the electoral law as amended by the Chamber of Peers, and a return to the original law. The War Department was still unceasing in its preparations.

We have seen letters written by an Austrian officer of distinction, dated from the extreme frontier of Austrian Poland. 14th March, in which he states that the army to which he was attached had received marching orders for Germany, but had not yet made any serious movement.

The opinion throughout the Austriau army was, that its Government was determined on war. Our Paris Letters of Monday incline to the belief that the question of peace or war depended on Austria; and that consequently peace was more probable than war.

ENGLAND.

City, Thursday Evening, April 8.—A report is in circulation, which is countenanced by the French Journals, that a communication has been opened between the Poles and the Turks, and that Envoys have been mutually sent from Warsaw and Constantinople. If it be true that the Sublime Porte has sent an envoy to Warsaw, hostilities between Russia and Turkey may be considered as certain. Indeed such a step on the part of the latter Power amounts to a declaration of war. It is, in fact, entering into a friendly negotiation with the revolted subjects of the Emperor of Russia. For our part, we should not be at all surprised if Turkey took advantage of the present state of things and attempted to get rid of the debt and disgrace inflicted upon her by the Czar.

POLAND.

Warsaw, March 21.—The Diet has had no sitting for some days past. The deputies meet daily, but only in detached parties; and it is said that the committee will soon be ready with the draught of the important law for granting to the serfs the right of possessing landed property. According to the picture drawn by our State Gazette, the country on that side of the Vistula which has been exposed to the ravages of war is in a frightful state. The villages are for the most part destroyed, and even where this is not the case, the wretched inhabitants, driven to despair by want, wander about in the woods, and attack detached parts of the soldiers to plunder them. In the neighborhood of Warsaw much alarm is entertained on account of the heaps of dead bodies, both of men and horses, which lie about half buried in the woods, and which it is apprehended, will be the cause of an infectious fever, on the commencement of warm spring weather. If we may believe letters given in the State Gazette, from Zamosc, and dated the 14th, a Russian battalion was, on the 11th surrounded near Urchanil, and forced to surrender. The prisoners were conveyed to fortresses. With regard to the retaking of Pulawy by the Russians, it is said that the state of the river prevents the brigade of Colonel Rauchowski, stationed on the left bank, from giving any assistance to the inhabitants.

On the 17th a heavy cannonade was heard in the direction of Ostrolenka. On the same day Gen. Kruowiecki inspected the works for the interior defence of the city. Not only did he examine the batteries on the Vistula, and the barricades in the streets, but even the beams, bars, and other fastennings for securing the doors and windows of the houses in case the enemy should penetrate into the town. Moreover, the General has caused a number of mines to be dug, and transverse walls to be erected in some streets, the object of which appears to be to divide the town into several fortified districts, which shall be independent of each other. At the same time, communicating passages are established at different points. Within these few days a number of crosses of honour have been distributed to the regiments in Warsaw.

Prices Current.—There has been no variation of consequence since our last.

Hymeneal.

MARRIED, in Salem, N. C. on Tuesday the 24th inst. Doct. *Fontaine Watson* of Va. to Miss *Susan Russell*. [COMMUNICATED.

CALDCLEUGH & DUSENBERY

BEG leave to inform their friends and customers that they have taken Messrs. J & T. H. McRORIE into Copartnership. The business in future will be conducted under the firm of CALDCLEUGH, DUSENBERY, & Co. They return their sincere thanks for the liberal share of public patronage bestowed on them, and respectfully solicit a continuance of the same to the new firm.

New and Desirable

SILKS & GOODS.

CALDCLEUGH, DUSENBERY & Co. have just received from New-York and Philadelphia a very extensive and well selected assortment of

GOODS,

embracing almost every article usually kept in a retail Store, which they are determined to sell very *Cheap for Cash* or on the usual credit to punctual persons.

Lexington, N. C. May 1. 1831. 6 78

University of N. Carolina.

☞ An ORATION will be delivered in Person Hall, at the University of N. Carolina, on Wednesday, the 22d June, being the day preceding Commencement Day, by the Rev. *William M. Green*, under the appointment of the Dialectic Society. It is hoped that the friends of Literature, and all those who take an interest in the prosperity of the Institution, will attend.

May, 1831. 3t75

BUTCHERING!

THE subscribers, respectfully, inform the citizens of Salisbury, that they intend BUTCHERING, during the present season, to commence as soon as they can obtain the beeves from the Mountains. They will kill none but good beeves and they hope to merit a share of the custom of the public. They will have beef, in market on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings, in each week. WILLIAM PINKSTON,

PETER J. SWINK.

N. B. Any person having beeves for sale, would do well to apply to them either in personally or by letter as they will pay CASH for them at all times. 73tf

May 28th 1831.

THE ESTATE OF FREDERICK FORD, *Dec'd.*

HAVING qualified, at May term of Rowan County Court, as Administrator of the Estate of Fredirick Ford, Dec'd. All persons indebted to the Estate, are hereby, requested to come forward and make payment, and all persons having claims against the Estate, are requested to present them, legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law or this Notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. 73tf

May 27 JOHN FORD, *Adm'r.*

EQUITY BLANKS

FOR SALE HERE.

Negroes Wanted!

The subscribers are anxious to purchase *ONE HUNDRED* negroes both male and female from THIRTEEN TO TWENTY FOUR years of age, for whom they will pay *CASH.*

JAMES I. LONG,
REID. W. LONG,
THOS. HULL, Jr.

May 23d 1831. 6m99

N. B. Application to be made to the *firm* in person or by letter addressed to *JAMES I. LONG & Co.* SALISBURY N. C., which will be promptly attended to.

WHEAT.

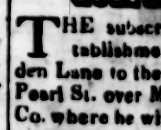
THE Subscriber will purchase twenty or thirty thousand bushels of WHEAT, for which the CASH will be given. JOHN CARTER.

Camden, May 31. 6t78

DOCTOR SMITH

WILL be necessarily absent from Salisbury for some time. He returns his thanks to all those who have patronized him in his profession, and respectfully informs them that his accounts during his absence may be found in the hands of Benj. Sever Esq. at the Post Office.

GROCERIES.



JUST *received & for Sale very low for Cash.*

15 Hhds. prime Sugar
20 Bbl. do do
6 do Loaf do
10 Hhds. Molasses
75 Bags, Bbls. & Hhds Coffee
2 Casks Rice
2 Ton Sweed Tire Iron assorted
30 Kegs cut Nails & Brads
20 Boxes Bunch Raisins
3 Pr. Smiths' Bellows
4 Bbls. Mackerel
1500 lbs. Spun Cotton assorted Nos.
2 chest Blk. Tea
Imperial & Gunpowder do in 6 lb Canisters
Stone & Crockery ware assorted

ALSO ON HAND

200 Bushels Liverpool Salt
Hoop, Scroll, common & Sheet Iron
Moles & Wagon Tire assorted
Castings assorted Sizes.

JOHN MURPHY.

Salisbury, May 7th, 1831. 6t77

NEW YORK,

WHOLESALE CLOAK,

Stock & Clothing Warehouse

REMOVED.

THE subscriber has removed his Establishment from No. 181-3, Maiden Lane to the Spacious Store No 138, Pearl St. over Messrs. Hyde Cleveland & Co. where he will keep constantly on hand a much more extensive assortment than formerly. The Style, make and materials of the Cloaks will be greatly improved and will be sold at about the same low prices as those of the last Season. He has also on hand a large assortment of low priced clothing made in good style expressly for the Southern and Western Trade—that will be sold at about the usual prices of the most inferior quality. Also, an assortment of Stocks with many other desirable articles. Those who will take the trouble to examine this Stock of Goods will probably satisfy themselves that they cannot select the same amount from any Stock in the City that will be a safer or more desirable purchase—for sale by F. J. CONANT,

No. 131, Pearl St. New York.

TERMS.—Six months for approved notes payable at Banks in good standing in any part of the country, eight months for City acceptances or 5 per cent discount for Cash—in all cases where the time is extended interest will be charged at the rate of 7 per cent per annum. Any Goods purchased at this Establishment that do not suit the Market for which they were intended will be exchanged for others. 13t79

New York, April 16th, 1831.

FOR SALE,

THE well known Establishment in the Town of Camden, lately occupied by H. A. as a house of public.

ENTERTAINMENT.

The many advantages attending this House makes it an object worthy the attention of persons wishing to embark in the business. It has been for several years and is still in successful operation.

Information relative to it may be had by application to Thomas B Lee.

MARY J. McADAMS, *Ex'trx.*

Camden April 16. 3t75

☞ The Fayetteville Observer, Raleigh Star, Western Carolinian, Southern Times and Charleston Courier will insert the above once a week for two months and forward their bills.

M. J. McA.

POETRY.

O MAN—[illegible]

" And is it like to w[illegible] within myself
The barrenness of spi[illegible]nd to be
My own soul's sepulc[illegible] for I have ceased
To Justify my deeds [illegible] myself—
The last infirmity of[illegible] Aye,
Thou winged and [illegible]-cleaving minister,
[An Eagle passes.
Whose happy flight [illegible]ighest into heaven,
Well may'st thou [illegible]p so near me—I should
be
Thy prey, and [illegible] thine eaglest; thou art
gone
Where the eye c[illegible]t follow thee; but thine
Yet pierces do[illegible]rd, onward or above,
With pervading [illegible]on —— Beautiful!
How beautiful [illegible] this visible world!
How glorious [illegible] action and itself!
But we, who [illegible] ourselves its sovereign. we,
Half dust, he[illegible]ty, alike unfit
To sink or [illegible]ith our mixed essence make
A conflict o[illegible]lements, and breathe
The breath[illegible]gradation and of pride,
Contending [illegible] low wants and lofty will,
Till our m[illegible]y predominates,
And mor[illegible]-what they name not to them-
selves,
And trem[illegible]e each other.

Last Notice.

All those who are indebted to Philo[illegible]s for subscription to the Wes[illegible]sliton, or by book account are [illegible]d to come forward and make pay[illegible] the 1st of July, or they will find [illegible]counts in the hands of an officer [illegible]ection. My shop is one door from [illegible]Turpin's Store, where I can be [illegible]t any time.

JAMES B. HAMPTON, *Agent.*
Salisbury, March 8th, 1831. 62tf

J. B. Agents are requested to make [illegible]ns of what they have collected as [illegible]s possible. J. B. H

The Tennessee Spinster.

THE subscriber still continues to make the above Machines and keeps a supply constantly on hand which he will sell low for *cash* or on credit to punctual dealers. He likewise intends to keep on hand a good supply of *COTTON GINS*, and he will also repair the same to order.

72tf E. P. MITCHELL.
Salisbury, May 21st.

FOR SALE.

A Negro woman who is a good house servant, and a child about 18 months old. Enquire of SAMUEL REEVES.
Salisbury, April. 2 1831. 65tf

Thomas S. B. Craven,

SURGEON DENTIST.

THE undersigned members of the Legislature of North-Carolina, have employed Doctor Thomas S. B. Craven as a

SURGEON DENTIST,

and in the various operations they were completely satisfied with his performance, and think that those who may place themselves under his care will be as well satisfied of his competency as a Dentist as they have been.

[CITY OF RALEIGH. *January* 1, 1831.]

J. WILLIAMS, *Member of the House of Commons.*
TRENT, *Member of the House of Commons.*
CLEMENT MARSHALL, *Member of the House of Commons.*
J. WHITE, *Member of the House of Commons,* from [illegible]unty.
RO. MARTIN, of Rockingham.
ROBT. McALPER, of Rutherford County.
JNO. H. WHEELER, *Member of the House of Commons.*
JACOB HARE, of Hertford, *Member of the Senate.*
B. T. SIMMONS, *Member of the House of Commons,* from Currituck County.
WM. SELBY, *Member of the Senate,* from Hyde County.
FOSTER JARVIS, *Member of the House of Commons.*
J. P. JASPER, Hyde County.

Enquire at Wm. H. Slaughter's Hotel,
Salisbury, April 23*d*, 1831. 68tf

Cotton Gin Making.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Davidson, and the adjacent counties, that he continues to carry on, at his Shop in Lexington, the business of Making COTTON GINS, equal to any manufactured in the United States; indeed, his Gins are preferred to all others, by those who have tried them; and have found a ready sale throughout a large extent of country. His prices shall be as reasonable as at any other shop in the Southern country.

All orders will be promptly attended to, and Gins finished in the shortest possible time.

Repairing of Gins will be done on the shortest notice, and in the most substantial manner, by the public's humble servant,

HENRY A. CLINGAMON.
Lexington, May 26th, 1830. 21

WAGONERS,

Driving to Fayetteville,

WILL find it to their advantage, to stop at the *Wagon Yard*, where every convenience is provided for Man and Horse, to make them comfortable, at the moderate charge of 25 cents a day and night, for the privilege of the Yard, the use of a good house, fire, water, and shelter. Attached to the Yard, are a Grocery and Provision Store, Bread Shop and Confectionary, and a House for Boarders and Lodgers, on a plain, cheap, wholesome and comfortable style.—*Fayetteville April* 1st 1828. 11

NEW, CHEAP AND DESIRABLE SPRING GOODS.

J. MURPHY

IS now receiving at his Store in Salisbury a full supply of all kinds of Fine, Fashionable New Style Fancy *GOODS*, among which are many new and beautiful articles for Ladies' Dresses Suited to the Season, selected by himself with much care from the latest importations in New York and Philadelphia for 1831, and bought entirely for cash. The public are respectfully invited to call, examine and judge for themselves, as every inducement by way of variety and extreme lowness of price will be presented to them

J. M. is thankful for past favours and hopes by a proper attention to business to merit a continuance of those favours which his customers and a discerning public have heretofore so liberally bestowed upon him. 6mt79
April 16*th*, 1831.

New GOODS!

COWAN & JINKENS,

ARE now receiving at their Store at Wood Grove, formerly occupied by Cowan & Reeves, thirteen miles west of Salisbury, their Spring supply of new and fashionable GOODS, comprising all kinds of *Dry Goods, Hard Ware, Cutlery, Crockery and Groceries* suited to the Season, selected by one of the firm with much care and bought for Cash in New York and Philadelphia, all of which they promise to sell as low as any Goods can be purchased in this section of country. The public are respectfully invited to call, examine and judge for themselves.
May 13*th*, 1831. 6t76

Cabinet Furniture!

THE Subscribers, respectfully, inform the inhabitants of Salisbury and the surrounding country, at large, that they have entered into Copartnership in the above line of business, in the House adjoining Mr. Jones' Tavern where they are prepared to execute all kinds of work in their line of business viz.

Sideboards, Secretaries, Bureaus Cupboards, Dining, and Breakfast Tables, Wash Stands, Candle Stands, &c. &c.

WILLIAM R. HUGHES,
DAVID WATSON.
May 14*th*, 1831. 71tf

Horace H. Beard, TAILOR.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues to carry on the above business in all its various branches and with his usual neatness and punctuality in executing it. He has received the London and Philadelphia, Spring and Summer Fashions from his correspondent in Philadelphia who authorized him to teach his much esteemed system of Cutting for $25, which can be had from the subscriber on application.

P. S Orders from a distance will meet with prompt attention. Country produce of every description will be taken for work at the market prices.

N B. H. H. B. returns his sincere thanks to his friends and customers for past patronage, and hopes by unremitted attention to business to merit a continuance of the same. 71tf
Salisbury, May 14*th*, 1831.

$50 REWARD.

ON Saturday night the 31st April an attempt was made by some Villians to break into the Lutheran Church in this county, commonly called "the Organ Church." When some of the Congregation reached the Church on Sunday morning to prepare it for the services of the day, they found a false key sticking in the door, and so broken that it could not be got out without first taking off the lock It appeared that the false key had been applied to the lock for the purpose of opening the door, but not fitting the lock, it stuck fast, and in attempting to force it they twisted off the handle of the key, and crooked the wards. We believe, from some circumstances, that the object of the Villians, was to do some injury to the interior of the Church, and perhaps, to put poison in the sacred ailments that had been provided for the administration of the Lord's sacrament on the same day. It will be recollected, that many Lutheran clergymen were in attendance on that occasion; the Lutheran Synod of N. C. and adjacent states, then holding its conferance at Organ Church.

The above reward will be given to any person who will make a discovery of the Villians, or who will put us in a way to bring them to justice and punishment.

DAVAULT LENTZ, } *Elders.*
JOHN FOUTZ, }
MARTIN MILLER, } AND *Deacons.*
PETER LENTZ, }

May 4th, 1831. 7tf

NEW CHEAP GOODS.

Hackett & Lemly

HAVE just received from New York and Philadelphia a desirable assortment of spring and summer GOODS, consisting in part of

Superfine Blue and Black Cloths, a beautiful assortment of fancy col'd. do. fancy and Buff Cassimeres, a great variety of materials for gentlemen's Summer clothing, Marseilles, Valentia, and Silk Vestings, Callicoes, rich painted Muslins, Cambric, Book, Mull, Swiss, Jaconet, Satin Check, and fancy Scotch. Muslins, Mourning Battest, Pink and Straw col'd do. Adrianople corded and plain Muslin Robes, Table Diapers, Linen and Cotton, Irish Linens, Swiss Cravats, fancy do. black and white Satin, black Silks, Changeable Gros de Naples. Changeable Marceline, black Nankin and Canton Crapes, Yellow and Blue Nankins, Ponge, Barage, fancy Gause, Crape, Dichine and Changeable Gros de Naple Hkfs. Gause Scarfs, rich painted and plain Linen, Cambric Hkfs. a great variety of Silk pocket Hkfs. black, white and Green Bobanet and Gause Veils, rich worked Bobanet Capes and Caps, Muslin Capes,

A general assortment of

Silk and Cotton Hosiery, rich Bonnet, Cap and Belt Ribbons, Bobanet Laces and quillings, Gentlemen's and Ladies' Gloves and Mitts, Satin Straw for Bonnets, Medallions, fancy Bed Spreads, furniture Dimity, floss Fringe, Bed Ticking, Brown and Bleached Sheetings and Shirtings, Domestic Ginghams, Cotton Yarn, Women's and Misses, Dunstable, Diamond Straw and Leghorn Bonnets.

Silk Fur and Wool Hats, Shoes, a fine assortment of pianes, Hard Ware, Cuttery, Crockery, Glass and China Ware, Paints, Groceries, &c. &c. All of which they are determined to sell as low as they can be bought in this part of the country.

H. & L's. respects to their friends and customers for their patronage and would be glad they would call and examine their present Stock.
Salisbury, May 7*th*, 1831. 70tf

Henry Humphreys & Co.

ARE now receiving from the Northern Cities, their supply of New Goods; which makes, uncommonly complete, their Variety of Fashionable Fancy Articles of Dresses for Ladies and Gentlemen; their large assortment of

Choice	*Best*
Groceries,	*Wines,*
Medicine,	*Glass,*
Hardware,	*Stationary,*
Hats,	*Bonnets,*
Shoes,	*&c. &c. &c.*

which they can afford to sell at prices unusually low, theirs being part of a purchase made in large quantities for 5 different Stores, (consequently bought *cheap*) by Mr. Humphreys: And they respectfully offer them to the Public at rates that *cannot* fail to support the name they have hitherto maintained of giving their Customers GOOD BARGAINS for CASH. 4 73
Lexington 10th May, 1831.

Catawba Springs

RE-OPENED.

THE Subscriber having recently purchased from Mr. Charles Jignot, the above-named Establishment, respectfully informs the public that he has fitted it up in a handsome style and is now prepared to receive company; and from the liberal arrangements he has made, is determined to promote the comfort of all those persons who may visit his establishment, and flatters himself to be able to give satisfaction. The charges will be proportioned to the pressure of the times.

The properties of these Waters have lately been analyzed by Professor Olmstead, who highly recommends their use for all complaints of the liver, debility, &c. &c.

The Catawba Springs are situated in Lincoln county, North Carolina, near Beattie's ford, on the Catawba River on the main stage route from Washington to Georgia, via Salisbury and Lincolnton, and within 14 miles of the latter place; is distant from Charleston, S. C. 220 miles; 105 miles from Columbia; 110 miles from Greenville, and the same distance from Camden and Cheraw.

The main Northern line of Stages, together with the Cross Stage from Columbia, Camden and Cheraw, will pass the Springs regularly twice a week, and go west as far as Ashville, N. C. the roads leading from all these places to the Springs, are generally good for private conveyances W. S. SIMONTON.
Catawba Springs, April 27, 1831. 8t78

MY HOUSE, (the Post office) on the Cross [illegible] a few yards north-west, of the Court-House, in *Lexington, N. C.* is again opened for the reception of Travellers and Boarders. The stables are extensive, roomy and dry; grain and provender of the best, plentiful, and served by good hostlers. The house has many comfortable rooms, serves a good table and refreshments; and the proprietor and his family will omit nothing in their power to make it most quiet and agreeable. 63tf

E. R. ROUNSAVILLE.

Negroes Wanted!

THE subscriber is desirous to purchase a number of *NEGROES* without any limit during the next twelve months. Any person having such property for *sale* would do well to apply to the subscriber before they make a sale, for they may rest assured that he will pay the most liberal prices in *CASH.* JAMES HUIE.

N. B. All letters addressed to the subscriber will be attended to as punctually, as if application was made in person. In his absence ROBERT & JOSIAH HUIE, will attend to the business, or in their absence MR. REEVES, the Post-Master, will, who is authorised to make purchases at all times.
Salisbury, May 21. 72tf

Cabinet Making

BUSINESS.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the citizens of Salisbury and the surrounding country that they have commenced the above business in the Town of Salisbury, their Shop is a few doors East of the Court-House on main street, in the house formerly occupied by Mr. Fraley as a Tavern where they are now prepared to make and repair every description of Furniture at the shortest notice on the most reasonable terms and in a style of workmanship superior to any thing of the kind heretofore done in this place.

Orders for Sideboards, Secretaries, Bureaus, Corner Cupboards, Tables, Ladies Work Stands, &c. Together with every other article in their line of business will be thankfully received and strictly attended to.

They hope by punctuality and faithful workmanship to merit and receive encouragement. A. W. BUIS,
GEORGE FRALEY.
May 9th, 1831. 71tf

N. B. Good Walnut, Cherry or Curl'd Maple plank will be taken as cash in part pay for any of the above articles.

A. W. B.
G. F.

TAILORING BUSIESS.

Benjamin Fraley,

HAVING received the latest New-York and Philadelphia Fashions, together with those of London and Paris, and will continue to receive them, from time to time, as they change, and having a number of good workman, he is prepared to do work on short notice and in first-rate style, and which will be warranted to fit well. Orders from a distance for work, will be punctually attended to. As he is the Agent of Ward of Philadelphia, and of Seguez, of New-York, those wishing to learn the art of *Cutting*, can apply to the subscriber in Salisbury. BENJ. FRALEY.
6mt585.

COWAN & HAGUE,

TAILORS,

THE subscribers return their thanks to the public for the liberal patronage extended to their Tailoring establishment in Concord, and beg leave to inform them that they have employed a sufficient number of workmen to enable them to *do* business with the utmost dispatch. They regularly receive the latest fashions from Philadelphia, and hope they will not only be able to turn out work with dispatch, but be also able to turn it out in a neat and elegant style. Their terms will be accommodating, and their efforts to please, unceasing. Orders from a distance shall meet the most prompt attention.

Cutting of all descriptions will be done at their shop immediately on application.
Concord, Feb. 11*th*, 1831. 58tf

SADDLERY.

HILTON and Oakes of Concord will give constant employment to four or five Journeyman workmen at the Harness and Saddle making business. Liberal wages will be given.
Feb. 17*th*, 1831. 59tf.

Runaway

ON the 10th of September last, from my plantation in Jones county, two negroes, one named WASHINGTON, about 27 years of age, a very bright mulatto, on one of his hands there is a scar occasioned by a gin; he will change his name and endeavor to pass for a free man. The other named JOHN, a common mulatto, about 30 years of age, very intelligent; he will probably pass as the servant of Washington, and change his name. A reward of 25 Dollars will be given for the delivery of either in any jail, so that I can get them. JAMES LAMAR.
October 16*th*. 42tf

☞ The Georgian, Savannah; the Telescope, Columbia, S. C.; and Richmond Enquirer, are requested to publish the above weekly until forbid, and then forward their accounts to J. LAMAR.

JULIUS J. REEVES,

IS now receiving and opening at his New Store Rockey Mount 14 miles west of Salisbury and one mile west of Wood Grove formerly occupied by Cowan and Reeves; an elegant assortment of

New Fashionable and Cheap dry

GOODS,

Hard Ware, Cutlery, Crockery and

GROCERIES,

direct from the Cities of New York and Philadelphia, selected by himself from the latest importations, for the spring of 1831. All of which he offers as low as any GOODS of the same quality, can be bought in this section of country. Purchasers and the PUBLIC are invited to call examine, and judge for themselves.

J. J. Reeves begs leave to return his Sincere thanks to an enlightened PUBLIC for the liberal patronage he received while acting as a Copartner with Mr. Thos. L. Cowan of Salisbury, under the Firm of Cowan & Reeves, and as he is now doing business for himself alone; he hopes by close and unremitted attention to business to merit a continuance of the same. 3mt82
May 2 1831.

DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the Firm of Hargrave and Hunt, is this day Dissolved by mutual consent. All those indebted to said Firm are requested to come foward and make settlement. ROB'T. L. HARGRAVE.
ANDREW HUNT.
April 20, 1831 4t73

The business will be continued at the same stand by the subscriber. He is now receiving his Spring and Summer supply of Goods, direct from New York and Philadelphia. ROB'T. L. HARGRAVE.
Mockaville April 20, 1831.

A Valuable Tract of Land FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for Sale his farm, containing 460 acres of land lying on the waters of Back Creek, in this County. There are about 320 acres of cleared land, with many valuable improvements upon it. There is a substantial and convenient dwelling house, in good repair, with a first rate barn. The only motive which the subscriber has in selling his land is a strong desire to emigrate to the West. All persons who may wish to purchase a good productive plantation would do well to call and see the premises where the subscriber may be found at any time. The terms of Sale will be accommodating. SAMUEL JETER.
April 1*st*, 1831. 63tf

The Thorough Bred Horse

AERONAUT,

WILL stand this season in the county of Rowan: At Salisbury, on Mondays Tuesdays and Wednesdays: At Concord, on Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays. The season has already commenced, and will end the 25th July. Seven Dollars will be charged for the season; Five Dollars the Single Leap; and Ten Dollars to insure. Fifty cents to the groom in every instance.

Æronaut's colts are highly promising being of fine form and size, and very generally resembling their sire, in color figure and gaiety; being remarkably hardy and thrifty.

Great care will be taken to give general satisfaction; but I cannot be liable for accidents. Grain will be furnished at the market price, to mares sent from a distance. 64tf
CHARLES L. BOWERS.

Beef Accounts Again!!

ALL persons indebted to Krider & Bowers for BEEF for the years 1828 and '29 are earnestly requested to settle the same without delay as the business of the firm must be closed. Also, those indebted to Bowers & Mull for BEEF for the year 1830 are earnestly requested to settle the same as the Co-partnership has been dissolved. Those who fail to comply with the above requests will find their accounts in the hands of an officer for collection. 68tf
CHARLES L. BOWERS.
Salisbury, April 23, 1831.

State of North Carolina

SURRY COUNTY.

DAVID JOINER *vs.* Henry Slaters Original attachment; Sheriff of Surry Garnishee. Ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the Western Carolinian for defendant to come in and reply, or a judgment by default will be rendered against him. 6:77

JOHN WRIGHT, *Clk.*

BLANK DEEDS,

OF every description, neatly Printed, and kept constantly for sale at this office.